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SWITZERLAND'S FOOD SITUATION

WORLD TRADE IN EGGS RECOVERING FROM UPSET

REPORT ON UNCTAD

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Swiss farmer bringing home hay to the village of Promontogno, in the Canton of the Grisons. (See article opposite page.) Photos supplied by: Beringer and Pamalici, Gemmerli, J. Beauty, Luthy, and E. Meerkamper.

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Highlights of

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Switzerland's Food Situation —what it grows and what it buys

By GEORGE COFFMAN
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Switzerland, a small country whose self-sufficiency in food is just slightly over 50 percent, has one of the world's highest per capita incomes which enables it through imports of high-quality food to maintain one of the best average diets in Western Europe.

These food imports are geared to a closely managed agricultural policy. The Swiss Government supports farm prices at a very high level and does it principally through the use of quotas and import fees. But in spite of high price levels and import restrictions, the Swiss import about half of their domestic food requirements.

Switzerland is greatly limited in what it can produce. It is about one-third smaller than West Virginia and has a population of 5.7 million people. The rugged Alps cover a large part of the country, so that of the total land area of 10.1 million acres only about 2.7 million are cultivated and an additional 2.5 million or more acres are in Alpine pastures. The remainder is largely forests and mountains.

Switzerland's farm economy is further handicapped by the small size of its farms. In 1955, of 206,000 farms, less than 2,500 contained more than 75 acres. And not only are farms small, but many consist of small scattered plots, averaging 8 plots per farm, but in some areas running as high as 17 or 18 plots per farm.

Also, Switzerland, like many other industrial countries, is witnessing a slow migration from the farms because of the high wages in the labor-scarce industrial areas. In 1950 about 16 percent of the country's population resided on farms whereas 10 years later the figure had dropped to 12 percent. That year, 1960, agriculture accounted for only 7.5 percent of the gross national product (GNP).

Prosperous but with problems

Yet despite its limited natural resources, Switzerland is a prosperous country. In 1962 the real GNP increased by well over 5 percent, but last year, constrained by the labor shortage, it dropped to an estimated 4 percent. The Swiss in an effort to overcome this labor shortage have imported a large number of foreign workers, and in 1962 they composed nearly one-third of the labor force.

Inflation has also become a problem. The cost-of-living index rose 4 percent in both 1962 and 1963, or about double the rate in 1960 and 1961. To dampen the strong inflationary pressures on the economy the Swiss Parliament early this year passed new laws, which include restraints on the use of foreign capital and foreign investment, on credit expansion, and on new construction.

Prosperity has given Switzerland the fourth highest per capita income in the world—$1,560 in 1962—and enabled the Swiss people to maintain a good diet. Last year the nation had available about 3,280 calories per person a day, one of the highest calorie values in Western Europe. The composition of the diet is excellent too. The Swiss rank first among Europeans in per capita calorie consumption of fruits and vegetables. Their diets are high in meat, fish,

Raking hay on Swiss Alpine pastures.

Left, harvesting grapes in the Bernese Oberland. Above, threshing grain in primitive manner in the Grisons, where rugged terrain and the small size of farms make mechanized farming very difficult.

eggs, cheese, and milk, as well as sugar; and their consumption of fats and oils is about average for Western Europe. Consumption of most of these foods has increased markedly in the last decade, during which period grain consumption has remained stable and potato consumption has shown a quite marked decline.

Foods produced domestically

Swiss agricultural production has increased slightly since the early 1950's. The country's farmers now provide about half of the nation's food supply, including about one-third of the grain, a fifth of the fats and oils (except butter), 85 percent of the meats, 80 percent of the fruits, and 65 percent of the vegetables. Cheese is produced for both domestic consumption and export.

Dairy cattle and forage dominate Swiss farming, with the result that about three-fourths of the total agricultural area is devoted to grazing or hay crops. Sales of cattle and dairy products account for about half the value of the country's agricultural output. An additional 16 percent is derived from pork, 14 percent from horticultural crops, and 8 percent from cereals.

In 1960-62, Switzerland's agricultural imports averaged $533 million—20 percent of total imports. During this same period it exported farm products valued at $110 million—5 percent of total exports. About $20 million of these exports were processed coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices produced from imported raw materials. Cheese is another important export. Last year about $40 million worth was exported, nearly one-third of the shipments going to Italy, followed by France, the United States, West Germany, and Belgium, in that order.

Grain the leading food import

Switzerland's principal agricultural imports in 1963 were grains, fruits, meats, vegetables, cotton, wool, wine, and tobacco—and of these, grain was the most important.

Swiss imports of breadgrains fell from 319,000 metric tons in 1962 to 253,000 last year, but in these 2 years the U.S. share of the market rose from 9.5 percent to 12.8 percent. The U.S. was the third-ranking supplier, after Canada with 59.2 percent and Argentina with 13.3 percent, and just ahead of France with 12.1 percent.

Canadian wheat has been preferred over U.S. wheat because of the uniform quality standards, whereas French wheat, which is largely soft wheats used for blending, is imported because of the lower price. Some change, however, may occur in Swiss breadgrain buying. The share of domestic grain that millers are required to use in their flour mix is expected to be reduced this year from 70 percent to 55 percent, and this, combined with the lower quality of the Swiss 1963 grain harvest, means better opportunities for first-quality U.S. and Canadian wheat.

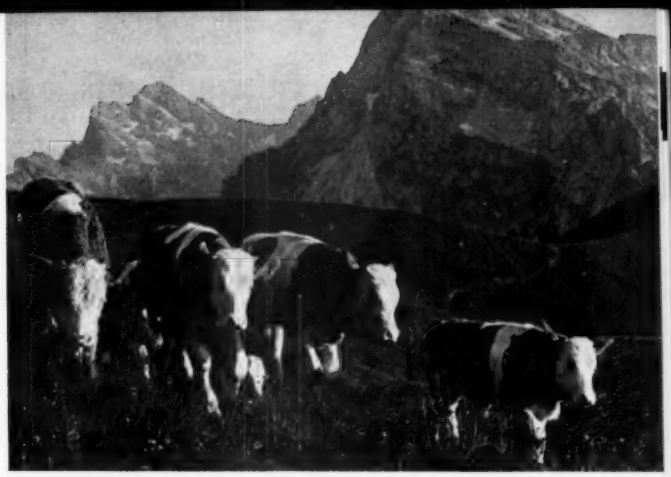
Competition in feed grains

Domestic supplies of feed, pasture, grain, and hay largely determine the quantities of feeds that Switzerland imports. In 1963 feed grains totaled 659,000 metric tons, a small increase over 1962 purchases, but feed-grain imports from the United States fell from 157,000 tons in 1962 to 67,000 tons because of severe competition from French grains. Also, imports of U.S. oil cake and meal were down by $1 million last year from the 1962 level; however, 1962 was an especially good year for these U.S. products—sales reached $2.3 million, nearly $2 million over the previous high.

Tobacco, cotton, poultry

The Swiss tobacco industry continued to expand during 1963 by importing 17,300 metric tons of leaf, a 7.6 percent increase over 1962. The U.S. share was 46 percent, a slight increase over that of the previous year. Other suppliers, ranging from 10 to 4 percent, were Brazil, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Indonesia, and Rhodesia. These larger tobacco exports resulted from increased cigarette manufacture, and since blended American-type cigarettes are preferred, future prospects are good for sales of U.S. leaf.

The U.S. share of Switzerland's raw cotton imports was 48 percent in 1961 but was down to 27 percent in 1963, when Mexico supplied 21 percent and Peru 19 percent. The Swiss cotton industry had a favorable year because of increased demand in the later months, and this activity is expected to carry over and cause a slight increase in cotton imports this year. However, the industry is facing strong competition in export markets as well as general competition from synthetic fibers.



Left, the season's output of cheese is distributed to farmers on the basis of their contributions to local cheese factory. Above, typical Swiss scene—cattle in pasture.

While Swiss poultry-meat imports have risen in the last 3 years, the U.S. share of the market has declined because of the lower price at which poultry from other countries enters Switzerland. A marked drop in Denmark's poultry price caused it to gain the largest share of the Swiss market.

Fruits and other products

Switzerland imports large quantities of fruits and vegetables. Fresh fruits, mostly citrus, are obtained chiefly from Italy, Spain, and Israel. However, in 1963 the United States was an important supplier of fruits and vegetables. About half the fruit imports were canned—mainly pineapple, fruit cocktail, and peaches—and the rest was composed of dried fruits and juices. Canned asparagus is the most important U.S. vegetable export to Switzerland.

The Swiss edible oils and fats industry prefers to import oilseeds with a high oil yield, such as peanuts and copra. Recently though, because of the bigger demand for high-quality feed meal more soybeans have been imported at the expense of peanuts. Practically all of the soybeans come from the United States.

U.S. position in Swiss market

The U.S. share of Switzerland's agricultural imports has ranged from highs of around 13 percent in 1955, 1956, and 1960 to a low of 8.4 percent in 1963.

The highest value of Swiss agricultural imports from the United States was $67.6 million in 1960. Last year (fiscal 1963) the figure was $53.6 million, and the most important imports were: tobacco $10.3 million; wheat and flour $8.0 million; poultry meat $5.2 million; cotton $5.2 million; fruits and preparations $4.7 million; feed grains $4.1 million; vegetables and preparations $2.4 million; and oilseeds $2.4 million.

What is the future? Will this downward trend continue? There is no definite answer, and certainly not for all products. As with every cash market, increased shipments depend on several factors which vary with the product, and these most commonly are quality standards, prices, transportation costs, availability of supplies, and subsidization by competitive suppliers. There is also the matter of tastes and preferences which often can work greater changes in a market than forces more easily measured.

The old and the new in Switzerland. Top, tractors are used in level valleys, but in the high mountains farming still calls for the hand labor of the entire family.

World Trade in Eggs Recovering From Upset Early in 1964

By ROLLAND E. ANDERSON, JR.
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Aftereffects of the virtual closing-off of the big West German egg market appear to be dying down. The larger-than-normal egg export movement to the United States, which characterized the first 5 months of 1964, has slowed; and Denmark and other former exporters to West Germany have cut egg production and/or lined up what seem to be satisfactory alternate markets.

Nevertheless, those hectic months following the closing of the West German market stand as a reminder of the repercussions that can occur as a result of the changing agricultural policies of the countries that make up the European Economic Community.

In July 1962, the EEC regulations on shell eggs—a gate or minimum import price and a variable levy—went into effect. These restrictions severely impaired the competitive position of third country suppliers to West Germany—the major shell egg market in the EEC—and encouraged West German egg producers to increase production.

Between 1962 and 1963, that country's egg output jumped from 8.9 billion eggs to 9.7 billion and imports declined from 318 million dozen to 236 million. The sharp increase in production had its effect on prices, which fell sharply in 1963 and early 1964.

Same as an embargo

In an effort to stabilize the market, the EEC Commission on January 20, 1964, imposed a supplemental levy of 3.4 cents per pound on shell egg imports from third countries. (This was in addition to the variable import levy of 9.8 cents per pound applied to the gate price of 22.2 cents.)

The supplemental levy was not sufficient to counteract the falling egg prices, however, and on February 7, the Commission raised the levy to 6.8 cents. This action—in effect an embargo on non-EEC eggs—set off a chain reaction that for a time upset world trade in eggs.

The new levy left several countries—notably Denmark, Poland, Hungary, and Sweden—with large stocks of perishable eggs and nowhere to send them.

Hardest hit was Denmark, which before the EEC action had been selling more than half its exportable eggs to West Germany. Exporters in that country were forced to redirect a large portion of their shipments, in some cases offering them at whatever price they would bring.

One market to be exploited was the United States—a country that seldom receives eggs from European sources.

Danish eggs move to U.S.

About $538,000 dozen Danish eggs entered the U.S. market during January-May of this year. Most, if not all, came in a 2- to 3-week period right after the February levy increase, during which time export prices on Danish eggs were averaging 16-20 cents per dozen. A quick recovery in Danish egg prices—to around 30 to 35 cents—prompted the Danes to search for new markets and redirect their shipments to the more profitable outlets.

The influx of eggs from Denmark into the U.S. came right after a larger-than-normal export from Canada—a regular first-quarter supplier. At 906,665 dozen, its shipments of eggs were up about 26 percent from the 1963 level of 718,905 dozen. This increase, however, was the result of relatively high U.S. prices (compared with Canada's) in January rather than the closing of the West German egg market.

Record imports

The larger shipments by these two countries resulted in U.S. egg imports in the first 5 months of 1963 reaching a record 1,464,729 dozen. This total was about 84 percent above the import in January-May of last year and about 50 percent above that in calendar 1963.

The effect of this import gain on U.S. egg prices was slight, however, because total January-May imports were equal to less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the 2.3 billion dozen eggs produced in this country. Also, none of the eggs entered the table egg market but instead were utilized in production of liquid or frozen eggs.

For other countries, where production is smaller and prices more sensitive to the ups and downs in international trade, the effect of the German embargo was much more pronounced. Austria, Switzerland, and to some extent Spain had to cope with reduced prices resulting from large shipments of Danish eggs to their markets.

Changing policy in EEC

While non-EEC countries were forced to deal with large egg imports into their markets, the EEC was caught up in a cycle of fluctuating egg prices.

After the enactment of the new levy, egg prices at the West German border began to increase. In March, they had recovered to the point where the EEC Commission could and did reduce the levy—to 5.67 cents on March 5 and then to 2.83 cents on March 20.

But imports into West Germany again started rising and prices declining, with the result that the Commission raised the levy on April 30 to the earlier levy of 5.67 cents. Offered prices continued to fall, and the Commission on May 25 took its crowning action; it increased the levy to 9.07 cents per pound. This raised the total charges on eggs imported into West Germany to 18.26 cents per pound or over 27 cents per dozen, thus entirely eliminating any trade with third countries.

Future uncertain in Denmark

Since the February upset in the German market, Danish egg exporters have been able to line up markets in the Middle and Far East and to a lesser extent in Africa and Latin America. Here the prices have been fairly good—better than those in the West German market prior to the increase in the levy—but not good enough to cover the cost of production.

As a result, Danish egg production is expected to decline somewhat during the next few months and may continue downward for another year. This will probably result in a slight downward trend in exports. For the long term, the EEC levy will tend to keep Danish production at a level approximating domestic consumption needs plus requirements of foreign outlets that offer prices at least sufficient to cover cost of production.

The U.N. Conference on Trade and Development

—developing nations wield new influence on world economic scene

By SIDNEY GERSHBEN AND STUART LERNER *
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The United Nations General Assembly at its November meeting will have before it a recommendation by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that the Conference be made a new permanent U.N. organ, designed to deal with the trade problems of developing nations as they affect economic development.

Immediate task of the 119-country Conference at its 13-week session in Geneva ending June 16 was to consider what new policies might be adopted by all the countries—both the developing and the developed—as well as by international institutions, to speed up the trade growth of the developing countries (see *Foreign Agriculture*, Mar. 23).

Although the results of the Conference will not be immediately felt, it reached meaningful economic decisions in three areas—trade institutions, trade problems, and aid and finance. Many recommendations were passed by the Conference in these fields and a surprising number were adopted unanimously. The most important and far-reaching of these was the one to make the Conference a permanent U.N. institution.

But perhaps the most significant result was an item not on the agenda at all: the welding of the 77 developing countries into a new instrument of economic policy.

Unity of the developing countries

Unexpectedly, the outstanding feature of the Conference was the new-found unity of the world's less developed countries. There is little doubt that these countries (combined in a group called "the 75" at the Conference and since expanded to "the 77") are a new and major force on the world economic scene. Several factors contributed to this growth in the "political weight" of these countries at the Conference relative to their economic weight. Some of these are their number; their common purpose in seeking development; the nature of the U.N. system itself; and the already substantial extent of the developed nations' political, economic, and moral commitment to assist the developing nations.

The 75, conscious of their individual weakness, made great efforts to advance their claims on a common front. Usually, they did not publicly expose their differences (which were often great), but settled them in private meetings. Final evidence of their ability to agree among themselves is found in a Joint Declaration issued at the end of the Conference, in which the 77 consider their own unity as the outstanding feature of the Conference and pledge themselves to strengthen this unity in the future.

New trade institutions

The question of new institutions in the field of international trade was of great importance to the developing countries. From the outset, the United States and other developed countries agreed that some form of continuing machinery should be set up. The importance of this issue became even more critical than had been expected, because many of the substantive issues before the Conference could not be resolved. For further study and action on these, the existence of continuing machinery was vitally necessary.

Plans call for the permanent Conference to meet at intervals of not more than 3 years, the first session to be in early 1966. The permanent executive body will be a Trade and Development Board meeting twice a year and composed of 55 members elected by the Conference.

The main function of the Conference will be to make international trade a more important instrument for economic development by promoting the growth of trade between developed and developing countries, between countries with different economic systems, and among the developing countries themselves. The Conference will be a forum for discussions of trade relations between governments, in the hope of making these relations more harmonious.

The Trade and Development Board will carry out the functions of the Conference when that body is not in session. It will study the field of trade, especially trade as it relates to economic development. It will establish close and continuous links with the four economic commissions of the U.N. and may establish such links with other intergovernmental bodies. It will report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It will also be the preparatory committee for future sessions of the Conference. The Conference recommended that the Board, when it comes into existence, establish at least three committees, to handle the work of primary commodities, manufactures, and the financing of development.

To service the Conference, the Board, and the Board's subsidiary bodies, a permanent secretariat will be established within the present U.N. Secretariat.

The decision-making process to be followed by the Conference and the Board has emerged as a new and difficult problem. Resolutions of the Conference and the Board are recommendations—for example, to other international institutions, to member governments, or to the Secretary General. But they are not legally binding commitments.

However, the U.S. Government believes that, to be meaningful, these resolutions should reflect a consensus of the developed and developing countries. During the Conference, unfortunately, the developing countries often simply outvoted the developed countries; they also rejected several proposals designed to assure that resolutions adopted by the new institutions would result from this type of consensus. In the U.S. view, the developing countries should in their own interest try to obtain the support of the developed countries for any recommendations substantially affecting the latters' policies, since many of these policies have a long domestic history.

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There was no final accord on voting procedures. The problem was referred to a Special Committee on Procedures soon to be appointed by the U.N. Secretary General. This Committee will examine various voting and conciliation arrangements and other proposals for obtaining widespread agreement on important issues and will report its findings to the November session of the General Assembly.

Problems of agricultural trade

The Conference adopted one major recommendation on agricultural trade which, in effect, adjusted the demands of the developing countries to what the developed countries would be able to provide. This recommendation reconciled the two major approaches of the developed countries to the problem.

The United States, along with many other developed countries, believes that several kinds of action to assist the agricultural exports of developing countries are needed —expanded market opportunities, reduction and future elimination of trade barriers, and, where suitable, international commodity arrangements. An alternative view held by some countries is that markets for the bulk of world trade in agricultural products should be stabilized mainly through commodity arrangements and that, if necessary, prices of these products should be raised to levels that would provide developing countries with adequate resources for their economic development.

The two-part recommendation adopted by the Conference does not endorse either of these two approaches at the expense of the other. Rather, it suggests following both simultaneously; individual governments are to decide which provisions are appropriate and are therefore to be carried out. One part of the recommendation provides guidelines for international commodity arrangements; the other is an action program to reduce tariffs and nontariff barriers imposed on products of developing countries. The action program is similar to a program adopted by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1963 but applies to more countries. Also, a committee on commodities is to be set up within the future UNCTAD to prepare studies and make recommendations in the field of primary commodity trade.

A food-aid proposal, adopted unanimously, recommends that when the U.N. and its Food and Agriculture Organization review the work of the World Food Program (see *Foreign Agriculture*, July 20), they consider the possibility of increasing the Program's cash component, so that food purchases can be directed to food-exporting countries when this is appropriate. Under the present Program, pledges of over $91 million in food, services, and cash have been volunteered by over 66 nations. Of this, $21 million was in cash and is being used to cover ocean freight and administrative costs.

Other Conference recommendations deal with ways to mitigate the impact of synthetics on the industries of developing countries, to expand commodity trade among these countries, and to promote their exports through better production and marketing systems.

Problems of trade in manufactures

By far the dominant issue in this area was the request by all developing countries that their products receive preferential access to the markets of developed countries; i.e., pay low duties or none, while the same product from a developed country would pay the full duty.

Divisions existed among the developed countries on this issue. Some, like the United States, believe that each country should grant the same favorable trade treatment to all countries that it grants to any one country. The "most-favored-nation" concept is an integral feature of GATT, and some countries believe it has such inherent value that it should not be set aside in trade relations between the less developed and more developed nations.

Other developed countries, such as the United Kingdom, which already grant preferential treatment to certain of the 77, favor the granting of preferences by all developed countries for manufactured products from all developing countries, without distinction among the countries receiving preference. Some EEC countries favored preferences that would be selective both as to product and as to supplying country.

These differences of view were so fundamental that it was impossible to reconcile them at the Conference. However, the Conference did unanimously adopt a recommendation that a committee of governmental representatives drawn from both the developing and the developed countries consider the matter of preferences, with a view to working out a method for their implementation, and also discuss these policy differences further. The recommendation itself does not endorse preferences.

Aid and finance

Progress on aid and finance was more substantial than on trade in agricultural and manufactured products; the Conference adopted recommendations that greatly extend the area of international study and action. This extension will occur in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the continuing machinery of UNCTAD, as well as in the aid programs of individual governments.

The major points on which wide agreement was reached are these: Guidelines for international financial cooperation, including terms and conditions of aid, compensatory financing and supplementary financial measures to assist developing countries whose export earnings are declining; recognition that growth rates in the developing countries have been inadequate and that both the developed and the developing countries must take measures to bring about higher rates; the question of the developing countries' burden of external indebtedness; and measures to increase the flow of public and private capital to the developing countries.

Long-term prospects

It is perhaps too early to discern the longer term effects of the Conference and of the new organizational arrangements that will be set up. But once the Trade and Development Board has started its work, developed countries will be called upon for discussions of their commercial, financial, and trade and aid policies, on a continuing and permanent basis. These discussions will generate pressures for them to modify their policies. As the unity and strength of the developing countries grew during the Conference, so too we can expect that at future Conferences these pressures will become stronger.

It is, of course, very much in the U.S. interest that the level of economic development throughout the world should be raised—and soon—by the efforts of all countries, developed and developing. To this end, the United States looks forward to the birth of UNCTAD.

Australia Ups Sugar Exports To Meet World Demand

Australia, long noted for its sizable exports of wool, wheat, and meat, has increased in importance as a supplier of sugar to the United States, Great Britain, and other world markets.

The surge in Australia's sugar exports can partly be laid to a sharp decline in production from Cuba, formerly the world's largest sugar producer, and the commitment of most of this reduced outturn to Bloc countries. This decline has been a major contributing factor to the tightening in world stocks and has caused importers to look for new sources of supply or additional amounts from old ones. Australia has shared considerably in this increase in requirements from non-Cuban sources.

Most of Australia's buyers have upped purchases recently, but the United States, world's largest sugar importer, has pushed Australia's trade forward the most. In 1960, the United States banned Cuban sugar altogether and the following year imported some sugar from Australia. From no purchases before 1961, the United States, by 1963—only 2 years later—had become the third largest market for Australian raw sugar, with purchases totaling over 200,000 short tons. Exports to this country in 1964 are expected to exceed the 1963 figure. Large shipments also are being made to the United Kingdom and Japan. Australia now has seven regular overseas customers for its raw sugar exports.

Sugar growing in Australia will in all probability experience controlled expansion in the immediate future. In Queensland, where almost the entire production takes place, the State Government appointed a committee of inquiry to project production levels adequate to meet anticipated export demand through 1970. The committee recommended that raw sugar output be increased during that period from the current level of 1.7 million tons to 2.5 million. These recommendations were accepted by the State Government and are being implemented.

Australia's sugar-farming area is widely scattered—there are 9,000 farms operating along 1,200 miles of the northern coast of Queensland—yet in some ways the industry is one of the country's most tightly organized. The Queensland Sugar Board controls production through grower quotas and pricing policies which set the cane area to be harvested and the volume of cane to be delivered to mills each season.

Prices are also tightly controlled. Sugar prices on the home market are fixed under agreement between the Queensland and Federal Governments, with approval of the Commonwealth Parliament. The price of exports to Britain, traditionally the major buyer, is negotiated each year on the basis of the average cost of sugar production in the Commonwealth sugar-exporting countries. To the extent that Australia can reduce its cost of production compared with the Commonwealth average, it stands to profit. Reduced costs also improve the growers' average return, and efficiency, therefore, has become the keyword in Australia's sugar industry.

Although this rigid system has met with some domestic criticism, it has kept the available supply of raw sugar within marketable bounds and provided the industry with a stable economy. Australia's sugar workers reportedly earn higher incomes than those in most sugarcane producing countries.

The growing of cane has been completely mechanized; however, it is still harvested largely by hand, and then mechanically loaded onto carriers. Bulk storage facilities at Australian ports can now handle over 650,000 tons, and facilities for an additional 150,000 tons will be in operation in 1964. Shiploading is almost completely mechanized.

Australia could expand sugar production considerably beyond currently contemplated limits. However, as in the past, it will carefully weigh any increase against export demand and other factors essential to maintaining a sound sugar economy.

—WILLIAM L. RODMAN
U.S. Agricultural Attaché, Australia

Machines speed sugarcane production in Queensland, Australia's main growing area. Below, harvesting cane at Kalamia; right, planting near Innisfail. (Photos courtesy Australian News and Information Bureau.)

Ireland Launches Its Second Program for Economic Expansion

By C. S. STEPHANIDES
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Last month Ireland published its long-awaited program for economic expansion, which is aimed at achieving, between 1964 and 1970, an increase in the country's Gross National Product of 4.3 percent a year. At 1960 prices, this means moving up from the present $2.1 billion to $2.8 billion. It also assumes Irish membership in the European Economic Community by 1970; for to reach this target exports must expand by 50 percent.

The details of the agricultural goals to be gained by 1970 show few surprises. The overall impression is that they are based on the output trends for the main farm products over the past decade, but adjusted for the expected benefits of EEC membership.

The increases in farm output are concentrated in four main categories of livestock production: cattle, milk, pigs, and sheep and wool. There are also significant increases projected for barley, horticultural produce, and, to a lesser extent, sugarbeets.

Grassland enterprises stressed

Over 70 percent of the country's additional output will come from grassland enterprises. The agricultural program is firmly committed to releasing the potential for producing grass, but if the targets are to be met, grassland will have to increase by 50 percent over the 1960 level. There is wide agreement as to the physical possibility of doing this; still, such a dynamic program will require the combined energies of farmers, advisory services, and research workers to reach this level.

The increase of over one-third in cattle output and nearly a half in milk will come from more concentrated stocking per acre and greater productivity per cow. The goal of 1,700,000 cows by 1968 will require an extra 75,000 annually, over the next 5 years. This, in fact, was achieved during 1963—an encouraging beginning. Milk yields are expected to increase by around 60 gallons over the 1962 level, which, together with the increased cow numbers, will mean that exports of dairy products will be 150 percent greater by 1970.

Pigs and poultry

The output target for pigs of over 2 million is well within the capacity for expansion. Its fulfillment will demand continued improvement in breeding, housing management, processing, and marketing. The same requirements are necessary for poultry and eggs, but the projected rate of expansion is very much lower.

The 1970 target for crops involves a doubling of the output of barley, much of which will be fed to the larger domestic pig herds. The increase in cash root crops and horticultural produce will, however, be partly offset by a reduction in wheat and oats. The home market for wheat in 1970 is expected to fall below 250,000 tons, requiring under 200,000 acres to produce.

These projections for the different farm products will not of themselves involve any big change in the pattern of farming. Milk, pigs, and horticulture are suitable enterprises for the smaller farmer, whereas cattle, sheep, and barley are generally produced by the farmer with larger acreage. The expected rise in operating costs of nearly 60 percent over 1960 is considerably greater than the increase in output, but this is a feature of every modern agriculture.

Farm incomes expected to rise

What is really important to Ireland's agricultural industry is the implication of the program for the prosperity of the rural community in the coming years. Envisaged is an increase during the current decade of just over 40 percent in the gross value of farm output. After allowing for the additional costs involved, this will mean an extra $74.6 million in the gross product of agriculture.

With a gain of over $74 million, Irish farmers and farm workers will find themselves earning higher incomes. As the number engaged in agriculture is expected to drop 16.8 percent during the current decade, per capita incomes will rise by 60 percent compared with 40 percent for the community as a whole. Even so, incomes per person engaged in agriculture by 1970 will still be considerably below those in the rest of the community because of the large gap that has to be made up.

Much of this is speculative, however, since the figures given in the Second Program relate to 1960 prices; consequently, the actual level of incomes could be higher, or lower, depending on price trends over the next few years. Recently they have been more favorable than for a number of years, but only if Ireland is in the EEC by 1970 is this improvement likely to be maintained. In this case, the disparity may be considerably smaller than the position implicit in the Second Program. The marketing problems arising from a 40-percent increase in farm output will also be fewer. The Irish farmer, therefore, has a great deal at stake in the success of Ireland's application for membership in the Common Market.

IRELAND'S AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT FOR 1960 AND 1963, AND THE TARGET FOR 1970

Product	Unit	1960	1963 [1]	1970 [2]	Change in 1970 over 1960	Change in 1970 over 1963
Horses	Thousands	17	16	16	—1	—
Cattle	do.	1,046	1,126	1,500	+454	+374
Milk	1,000 gal.	480	525	760	+280	+235
Sheep	Thousands	1,583	1,852	2,500	+917	+648
Wool	1,000 lb.	17,818	18,692	27,000	+9,182	+8,308
Pigs	Thousands	1,407	1,680	2,000	+593	+320
Poultry	1,000 dol.	11,480	12,040	14,000		
Eggs	1,000 doz.	6,980	6,733	8,460	+1,480	+1,480
Wheat	1,000 tons	430	282	300	—130	+18
Oats	do.	64	61	50	—14	—11
Barley	do.	266	379	600	+334	+221
Sugarbeet	do.	935	938	1,200	+265	+262
Potatoes	do.	563	518	600	+37	+82
Fruit, vegetables and other crops	1,000 dol.	19,040	22,400	29,400	+3.7	+2.5
					+0.9	+0.7

[1] 1970 target figures are rounded.
[2] 1963 figures provisional.

Wide Industry Participation Is Slated for U.S. Food Shows in Vienna, Frankfurt, and London

Ninety-eight U.S. food manufacturers have signed up to exhibit processed foods in three key West European shows this fall—the International Trade Fair in Vienna, September 13-20, the U.S. Trade Center at Frankfurt, September 16-23, and the U.S. Trade Center, London, October 5-16.

The high level of participation underscores the increasing U.S. interest in overseas markets, particularly in Europe, where higher urban populations and rising consumer incomes are seen leading to big selling of U.S. processed and convenience foods.

The U.S. food firms, most of which have overseas agents and representatives in these countries, represent 24 States and Puerto Rico. Those operating in New York and California account for one-third of exhibitors.

U.S. food industry executives expected to attend one or more of the shows are: Paul S. Willis, Grocery Manufacturers of America; Andrew Paretti, Bon Vivant Soups; Oscar Roesemeier, H. J. Heinz Co.; and James E. Salvador, American Home Foods Co.

Many U.S. specialty and gourmet-type foods will be making their first appearance in Europe; others have been promoted there for a number of years.

Among the 200 products to be exhibited are: jams, brandied fruits, raisins, canned seafood, nuts, prunes, mushrooms, canned chicken liver pâté and roll, pre-fluffed rice, citrus juices, animal crackers, salad dressings, lard, cranberries, chili and barbecue sauces, cheese, candies, and pancake, pizza, cake, and bread mixes.

The large number of firms—90 in all—which will participate in the London Trade Center show stems from the success of previous U.S. food exhibits and in-store promotions at Cardiff, Glasgow, and London, which elicited substantial orders from the British food trade. The upcoming October show is for the trade only.

Also open to the trade only will be the Trade Center show in Frankfurt. Here 47 U.S. companies will enter exhibits expected to draw representatives of food firms throughout Germany.

Although there have been other U.S. processed food exhibits in Germany—at Cologne, Hamburg, and Munich—the Frankfurt promotion is the first aimed primarily at the German trade in a U.S. trade center facility and points up new emphasis on getting U.S. foods into German retail outlets on a regular basis. After the United Kingdom, West Germany is the second largest market for U.S. agricultural products.

Forty-eight U.S. food manufacturers will participate in the Vienna International Trade Fair which annually attracts thousands of consumers and tradespeople. U.S. foods will be displayed in a separate, 20,000-square-foot building, one of the Fair's largest.

All three sites have ample and well-appointed private areas for trade discussions, brand promotion, taste-testing, and order-taking. The shows are sponsored by the Grocery Manufacturers of America and FAS to promote the sale and consumption of American agricultural products abroad.

$11.7 Million of U.S. Beef Sold to UAR Under P.L. 480

A recent amended Food for Peace agreement authorizes the sale of $11.7 million worth of U.S. beef to the United Arab Republic under Title I, P.L. 480. The beef—about 26.5 million pounds—is intended to help Egypt meet growing consumer demand.

Beef recently was added to the commodities currently programed under Public Law 480. The sale to Egypt is the latest of three P.L 480 agreements, which provide for shipments of U.S. beef totaling 39.7 million pounds.

In late June, authorization for the sale to Chile of 6.6 million pounds of beef was included in a $20.9 million longterm dollar-credit agreement under Title IV. Last month a Title I agreement provided for a 6.6-million-pound foreign currency sale to Israel of frozen beef valued at $2.1 million.

Sales of beef to Egypt under this agreement will be by private U.S. traders. Purchase authorizations will be announced later.

Further information may be obtained from the Program Operations Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250.

First Shipment of U.S. Feeder Cattle Arrives in Italy

U.S. and Italian officials—plus unexpectedly high attendance by press, television, and radio personnel, and hundreds of interested spectators — reportedly "outnumbered the cattle" a few weeks ago as the first shipment of U.S. feeder cattle to Italy was unloaded at Genoa. (A second shipment of 500-odd head arrived last week.)

The 768 cattle arrived in good condition after the 14-day voyage. Weight was up on the corn and hay diet and a daily hosing of animals and decks by an attentive crew kept losses at a minimum.

Generally "Standard" in grade, the cattle ranged in age between 6 and 18 months, averaged about 500 pounds in weight. They are expected to gain another 200 to 300 pounds during the 4-months' feeding period anticipated, unless Italy's high prices for veal, or long veal, encourage earlier slaughter.

Cotton Publicity Hits New High As 1964 Maid Of Cotton Winds Up Ten-Country Promotion

The 1964 Maid of Cotton, Miss Katy Sue Meredith, has just completed an extensive tour of 10 countries in the most important single promotion carried on by the Cotton Council International, which cooperates with FAS in overseas cotton market development. It was the first round-the-world promotional project for the Maid of Cotton since 1959.

The Maid's 8-week itinerary garnered widespread coverage by publicity media overseas, where promotion of this type—though commonplace in America—is more of a novelty.

In addition to front page press write-ups and full color magazine features, she was interviewed in every country over TV and radio, including the Voice of America, and her activities were widely publicized by newsreels shown in motion picture theatres.

Beginning the tour in Austria and winding up in Australia, the Maid drew capacity crowds to fashion shows —many televised—that featured a "Blue Ribbon" wardrobe of American-made cottons. An Austrian department store owner reports cotton textile sales rose 25 percent following a fashion show held there.

A full schedule included appearances at charity balls, tours of cotton mills, and presenting letters of greeting to foreign government and cotton industry officials.

TV show, Philippines

Magazine consumer advertisement, Japan

Cotton movie, Austria

Fashion show, Pakistan

Store promotion, Switzerland

U.S. Poultry Meat Exports Up Substantially

U.S. exports of poultry meat in the first half of 1964 amounted to 107 million pounds—26 percent above those in January-June 1963.

The EEC accounted for 56 million pounds, or about 53 percent of the total. Shipments to that area ran about 68 percent ahead of those in the 1963 period, with most—84 percent—going to West Germany. Larger output of domestic poultry in the Community during the summer months may result in a lower rate of imports during the third quarter, but the outlook for 1964 as a whole appears favorable.

Trade with other countries also continued favorable. Exports to Japan, at 5 million pounds, were up sharply from their 1963 level, and those to Malaysia, at 1.1 million, increased slightly. Trade with Peru continued to expand, with that country taking 2.1 million pounds against 0.6 million. Canada bought 70 percent more than in 1963.

U.S. EXPORTS OF POULTRY MEAT

Country	January-June	
	1963	1964
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
EEC:		
West Germany	27.0	46.8
Netherlands	5.5	7.7
Total EEC	33.3	56.0
Other countries:		
Switzerland	5.9	3.2
Greece	11.9	2.1
Japan	0.5	5.1
Canada	4.9	8.3
Hong Kong	6.7	6.2
United Kingdom	1.0	1.4
Austria	2.3	1.3
Egypt	1.2	2.2
Peru	0.6	2.1
Malaysia	1.0	1.1
Others	15.0	17.5
Grand total	84.3	106.5

Australia Sells Less Butter

Australia's butter exports in the first quarter of 1964 totaled 53 million pounds—5 percent below those in the 1963 period. The United Kingdom continued to be the major market, but shipments to that country, still under import quotas, dropped to 46 million pounds from 49 million in January-March 1963. Shipments to other countries are becoming increasingly important. Among those making larger purchases in the first quarter were Ceylon, which took over 1 million pounds compared with 643,000 last year; Singapore, 922,000 (717,000), and Peru, 716,000 (304,000). West Germany took 560,000 pounds against none last year.

Cheese exports were down 16 percent to 20 million pounds. Although it received more than half of the first quarter shipments, the United Kingdom took 4 million pounds less than in the earlier year. Sales to Italy rose to almost 2 million pounds from 441,000, while those to the United States declined to 1.6 million from 2.9 million. Other markets for smaller but significant quantities were Japan, the Netherlands, West Germany, the Philippines.

Australian exports of condensed milk increased to 23 million pounds from 19 million, reflecting the continued good demand for this manufactured dairy product. Major purchasers were Burma, with 8 million pounds and Malaya with 7 million. Larger quantities also went to Singapore, Mozambique, the Philippine Republic, and Ceylon.

Evaporated milk exports rose to 2.4 million pounds from 1.5 million. Indonesia took 1 million pounds, and Malaya, Singapore, Trinidad and the Philippine Republic, most of the remainder.

Exports of nonfat dry milk declined 3 percent to 15 million pounds. India, the largest market, took only 4 million pounds compared with 8 million a year ago. On the other hand, several important but lesser markets, including the United Kingdom and the Philippine Republic, increased their purchases substantially.

Argentine Cotton Crop Smaller in 1963-64

The 1963-64 cotton crop in Argentina, harvested from February to May, is estimated at 475,000 bales (480 lb. net)—23 percent below the 620,000-bale crop of 1962-63 and 7 percent below average annual production of 511,000 bales during the past 5 seasons.

The 1963-64 crop was produced on an estimated 1,400,000 acres. The smaller outturn was largely attributed to extreme drought which delayed planting in the Chaco, insect infestations later in the season, and continued wet weather through the harvest season.

Exports of cotton from Argentina for the entire 1963-64 season are estimated at 150,000 bales, compared with 216,000 in 1962-63. Quantities exported to principal destinations in August-May 1963-64, with comparable 1962-63 figures in parentheses, were Belgium 26,000 bales (32,000), the United Kingdom 15,000 (35,000), Germany 13,000 (10,000), France 11,000 (26,000), Japan 8,000 (24,000), Netherlands 8,000 (6,000), Italy 6,000 (9,000), Hong Kong 3,000 (1,000), and South Africa 2,000 (7,000).

Since all Argentine cotton is of medium staple length, imports of 20,000 to 30,000 bales per year of longer staple cotton, mostly from Peru, are permitted for use in fine yarn manufacture.

Cotton consumption, estimated at 292,000 bales in the first 8 months (August-March) of the 1963-64 season, was 34 percent above the 218,000 used in the 1962-63 period. If this rate continues, as seems likely, total consumption during the season just ended will approximate 400,000 bales, compared with 350,000 in 1962-63. In view of the smaller 1963-64 crop and the increased rate of consumption, the ending stock figure for the 1963-64 season is placed at 440,000 bales, 9 percent below a year earlier.

U.S. Cotton Exports Continue Heavy

U.S. exports of all types of cotton amounted to 4,963,000 running bales during the first 11 months (August-June) of the current season. This figure is 57 percent above the 3,168,000 bales exported in the 1962-63 period and 7 percent above the average of 4,622,000 bales for this period of the previous five seasons.

Exports in June were 387,000 bales, compared with

381,000 in May and 244,000 in June of 1963.

Registrations for exports in the 1963-64 season under the competitive-bid program, including sales of "irregular" cotton, payment-in-kind, and 1963-crop export registrations, totaled 5,580,000 bales through July 27. This compares with payment-in-kind registrations of 3,289,000 bales a year ago.

U.S. EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Destination	Year beginning August 1				
	Average			August-June	
	1955-59	1961	1962	1962	1963
	1,000 running bales	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*
Austria	33	33	13	12	18
Belgium & Lux.	160	100	72	70	145
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	19
Denmark	17	13	13	12	14
Finland	22	21	13	13	9
France	360	300	180	174	351
Germany, West	475	204	101	98	378
Hungary	0	0	0	0	15
Italy	416	376	192	183	398
Netherlands	124	106	71	70	115
Norway	10	13	10	9	13
Poland & Danzig	85	139	62	61	132
Portugal	28	18	7	7	33
Spain	171	155	(1)	(1)	14
Sweden	75	99	56	56	83
Switzerland	64	75	37	36	89
United Kingdom	525	270	139	135	245
Yugoslavia	108	175	113	113	49
Other Europe	17	9	3	3	13
Total	2,690	2,106	1,082	1,052	2,133
Australia	54	64	41	38	79
Canada	217	397	271	260	396
Chile	35	12	24	24	2
Colombia	33	1	1	1	11
Cuba	27	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	4	13	15	15	9
Hong Kong	134	104	79	75	177
India	184	215	198	168	159
Indonesia	30	46	51	47	20
Iraq	0	0	0	0	20
Israel	16	10	7	7	19
Japan	1,154	1,028	895	864	1,195
Korea, Rep. of	205	300	236	220	256
Morocco	10	14	8	7	13
Pakistan	14	39	8	6	8
Philippines	64	142	108	101	113
South Africa, Rep. of	26	52	19	17	32
Taiwan (Formosa)	153	256	223	193	180
Thailand	4	30	22	22	36
Uruguay	15	11	0	0	(1)
Venezuela	2	16	5	4	12
Vietnam [2]	2	30	36	32	71
Other countries	27	27	22	15	22
Total	5,100	4,913	3,351	3,168	4,963

[1] Less than 500 bales. [2] Indochina prior to 1958. Includes Laos and Cambodia.

Outlook for Canadian Wheat Production Improving

A turn for the better in the weather has brightened the outlook for Canada's 1964 wheat crop. North and central Saskatchewan—largest wheat producing Province of the country—had for some time been experiencing severe drought coupled with intense heat. Rains in late July relieved this situation; as a result, the production forecast for the Prairie Provinces has been raised to around 600 million bushels—a better-than-average crop—from a previous estimate of 525 million. Last year's crop was a record 703 million bushels.

Coarse grains had also deteriorated from the drought, with oats suffering more than other grains.

Italy Expects Large Rice Harvest

Italian authorities are predicting that the 1964 rice crop will reach 750,000 metric tons of rough rice. Late June crop conditions were reported as normal in two regions, good in five, and excellent in one minor producing area.

If the expected volume is harvested, production will be the largest since the 755,000-ton crop of 1959. The record was 934,000 tons in 1953; then production declined in succeeding years largely because of reduced prices on the world rice market. Average production from 1959 to 1963 was 666,000 tons, with the low of 589,000 in 1963.

British Honduras To Expand Its Sugar Industry

British Honduras is attempting to increase its production of sugar from the present level of 35,000 short tons to 200,000 by 1974. This will be accomplished largely through planting more land to sugarcane and building a second mill.

Initial expansion will be confined to the Corozal District. However, production will be started early in the program on 55,000 acres in the Orange Walk District, where the second mill is to be constructed in 1967. About 80 percent of British Honduras' sugar goes to the United Kingdom while domestic requirements only amount to about 2,000 tons per year.

Australian Meat Shipments to the United States

The Lake Eyre left Australia July 5 with 10,165,120 pounds of beef and 418,800 pounds of mutton for the United States.

Destination [1]	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
			Pounds
Houston	July 28	Beef	255,360
New Orleans	30	Beef	465,920
		Mutton	78,400
Tampa	Aug. 3	Beef	1,756,160
		Mutton	145,600
Philadelphia	8	Beef	947,520
New York	12	Beef	5,331,200
		Mutton	138,880
Boston	15	Beef	1,012,480
		Mutton	22,400
Detroit	(2)	Beef	369,000
		Mutton	33,600
Norfolk	(2)	Beef	26,880

[1] Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale. [2] To be transshipped.

Canadian Hog Slaughter Increasing

There will be a moderate increase in hog slaughter in Canada during the current year. Canadian pork prices are expected to decline relative to U.S. prices, and imports from the United States are likely to be lower.

On the basis of the official Pig Crop Reports, hog slaughter in July-September has been forecast by the Canadian Department of Agriculture to be 11 percent greater than the year earlier. October-December slaughter will be up about 4 percent. Slaughter in January-June 1965 is expected to be about 5 percent greater than in the first half of 1964.

On June 1 there were an estimated 5.6 million hogs on Canadian farms, 8 percent more than a year earlier. Production of pigs in the fall is expected to be 6 percent greater than last year.

Canada—a net exporter of dressed pork in 1961—became a net importer in 1962 and 1963. Imports totaled 90

million pounds in 1963, while exports were only 52 million. Most of Canada's trade is with the United States.

CANADIAN HOG SLAUGHTER FORECAST

Date	1963-64	1964-65	Percent change
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
July-September	1,525.7	1,690.0	+11
October-December	1,773.7	1,850.5	+4
January-June	3,630.1	3,800.0	+5
Total	6,929.5	7,340.5	+6

Source: Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Canada Supports Sour Cherry Price

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has announced that the price of this year's record sour cherry crop will be supported at 7.2 U.S. cents per pound and that the Agricultural Stabilization Board will make a direct payment of 1.2 cents to producers. Cherry prices were not supported in 1963.

The Minister emphasized that the North American crop is particularly heavy this year with record high output in both the United States and Canada. In late July he stated that unless appropriate action was taken, much of the Canadian crop, which is grown almost entirely in Ontario, would remain unharvested because of the uncertainty of the future price situation.

Earlier, as is customary, the Canadian producers and processors had arrived at a negotiated price which was 7.4 U.S. cents per pound. But when the processors learned the full magnitude of the Michigan and Canadian bumper crops, they withdrew their offer. The price has been renegotiated so that the processors will pay growers 6.0 cents per pound and the ASB will make a direct payment of 1.2 cents per pound to the growers, giving them a total price of 7.2 cents.

The Canadian crop has been unofficially estimated at roughly 75 percent larger than the 8,646-ton production of 1963. About 90 percent of the Canadian crop is usually frozen and the remaining 10 percent canned.

U.S. Exports of Soybeans, Edible Oils, Cakes, Meals

June exports of U.S. *soybeans*, at 13.0 million bushels, dipped 7 percent from May, yet cumulative exports in October-June 1963-64 were 5 percent above those in the same period of 1962-63. Major markets in June were Canada, Japan, West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.

Exports of *edible oils* (soybean and cottonseed) in June were up by more than one-fifth. However, cumulative October-June shipments were down 4 percent from the comparable period in 1962-63. Data on foreign donation shipments remain incomplete. The decline for the 9-month period reflects a significant drop in soybean oil shipments which more than offset an increase in cottonseed oil.

Soybean oil exports in June, at 99.5 million pounds, rose markedly from those in May. Major destinations were Yugoslavia, Iran, Poland, Turkey, and Israel.

Cottonseed oil shipments, at 43.1 million pounds, were down from those in May. Most of the volume moved to West Germany, Poland, and Turkey.

June exports of *cake and meal* were 138,200 tons—up 4 percent from those in May. However, cumulative exports through June were off by 17 percent. In June, soybean meal exports accounted for virtually all of the total, which went largely to West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Canada, and Spain.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS

Item	June		October-June	
	1963 [1]	1964 [1]	1962-63 [1]	1963-64 [1]
SOYBEANS				
Japan ——mil. bushels	3.8	2.4	39.1	34.5
Germany, West ——do——	1.4	2.2	19.6	24.9
Netherlands ——do——	1.2	1.4	17.8	19.8
Canada ——do——	4.9	2.8	19.2	21.0
Denmark ——do——	1.1	.5	10.3	9.1
Italy ——do——	.9	1.9	9.8	9.5
Others ——do——	2.3	1.8	31.3	35.6
Total ——do——	15.6	13.0	147.1	154.4
Oil equiv. ——do——	171.4	143.2	1,615.7	1,695.4
Meal equiv. ——do——	366.8	306.6	3,458.1	3,628.5
EDIBLE OILS				
Soybean:				
Commercial [2]				
Poland ——mil. pounds	--	8.8	--	91.1
Turkey ——do——	20.9	6.1	54.0	83.7
Yugoslavia ——do——	4.8	53.2	63.7	78.3
Netherlands ——do——	--	--	(*)	40.3
Iran ——do——	1.2	11.0	34.2	46.8
Hong Kong ——do——	3.6	1.8	25.7	37.2
U. Kingdom ——do——	--	--	--	30.5
Germany, W. ——do——	--	--	--	30.1
Colombia ——do——	.7	(*)	.7	27.7
Others ——do——	46.5	18.6	605.4	235.6
Total ——do——	77.7	99.5	783.7	701.3
Foreign donations [3] do——	(*)	(*)	63.7	[6].1
Total soybean ——do——	77.7	99.5	847.4	701.4
Cottonseed:				
Commercial: [2]				
Germany, West mil. pounds	5.5	17.7	48.6	95.1
Netherlands ——do——	2.7	.7	39.9	69.7
Egypt ——do——	--	--	28.1	52.3
Turkey ——do——	--	6.1	23.2	39.1
Canada ——do——	2.7	2.3	23.8	26.8
Poland ——do——	--	7.1	--	29.4
Others ——do——	5.3	9.2	124.4	98.3
Total ——do——	16.2	43.1	288.0	410.7
Foreign donations [3] do——	(*)	(*)	28.4	(*) (*)
Total cottonseed ——do——	16.2	43.1	316.4	410.7
Total oils ——do——	93.9	142.6	1,163.8	1,112.1
CAKES AND MEALS				
Soybean:				
France ——1,000 tons	20.4	23.6	44.8	43.9
Canada ——do——	23.5	17.0	60.1	45.6
Spain ——do——	5.4	16.2	2.4	21.1
Netherlands ——do——	14.3	17.3	73.1	29.8
Belgium ——do——	18.8	11.3	24.0	16.4
Yugoslavia ——do——	7.0	--	33.4	65.5
Germany, West ——do——	5.7	32.1	19.1	19.5
Denmark ——do——	16.8	3.5	15.4	21.1
Italy ——do——	24.9	(*)	1.6	14.0
Others ——do——	5.5	12.6	900.9	742.3
Total ——do——	142.3	133.6	1,174.8	1,019.2
Cottonseed ——do——	(*)	2.2	73.5	38.4
Linseed ——do——	2.5	2.4	37.2	18.4
Total cakes and meals [7] ——do——	145.0	138.2	1,295.0	1,076.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes Title I, II, and IV of P.L. 480, except soybean and cottonseed oils contained in shortening exported under Title II. Excludes estimates of Title II exports of soybean and cottonseed oil not reported by Census. [3] Title III, P.L. 480. [4] If any, data not available. [5] Incomplete. [6] Less than 50,000 pounds. [7] Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals. [8] Less than 100 tons.

Compiled from Census records and USDA estimates.

Note: Countries indicated are ranked according to quantities taken in the cumulative period of the current marketing year. Therefore, monthly data of lesser importance in the cumulative period, shown in parentheses in the text, are omitted from the table.

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U.S. Tobacco Exports Up in June

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in June 1964, at 44.1 million pounds (export weight), were 7.8 percent larger than those in the same month of 1963.

Exports in January-June 1964, at 201.8 million pounds, were 15.2 percent larger than those for the first half of 1963. Total exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, were 532 million pounds, compared with 473 million in fiscal 1963.

Flue-cured exports in fiscal 1964 totaled some 425.9 million pounds (export weight)—up 15 percent from the 370.4 million shipped out in fiscal 1963. Burley exports, however, totaled 43 million—down 7.5 percent.

The value of fiscal 1964 exports set a new record of $420.7 million, compared with the previous high of $407.5 million in fiscal 1962.

Exports of tobacco products in June 1964 were valued at $10.9 million, compared with $9.8 million a year earlier. Exports of cigarettes, at 2,046 million pieces, rose 6 percent. Exports of smoking tobacco in bulk, and in packages, were up while those of cigars and cheroots and of chewing and snuff were smaller. For January-June 1964, total value of all tobacco product exports was $59.3 million, compared with $56.9 million in the first 6 months of 1963.

U.S. EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
(Export weight)

Kind	June		January-June		Percent change from 1963
	1963	1964	1963	1964	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Flue-cured	30,751	32,939	129,724	152,189	+ 17.3
Burley	5,937	6,644	22,929	21,462	— 6.4
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.	1,556	1,646	6,638	8,616	+ 29.8
Va. fire-cured [1]	174	281	2,734	2,271	— 16.9
Maryland	873	859	4,181	5,064	+ 21.1
Green River	2	103	224	416	+ 85.7
One Sucker	60	--	133	56	— 57.9
Black Fat, etc.	355	192	2,264	1,448	— 36.0
Cigar wrapper	405	804	2,284	3,326	+ 45.6
Cigar binder	29	80	492	1,057	+114.8
Cigar filler	35	80	169	239	+ 41.4
Other	714	456	3,425	5,630	+ 64.4
Total	40,891	44,084	175,197	201,774	+ 15.2
	Mil dol.	*Mil. dol.*	*Mil. dol.*	*Mil. dol.*	*Percent*
Declared value	29.7	30.3	133.4	151.0	+ 13.2

[1] Includes sun-cured. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. EXPORTS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Product	June		January-June		Percent change from 1963
	1963	1964	1963	1964	
Cigars and cheroots					*Percent*
1,000 pieces	4,036	3,104	15,683	20,978	+33.8
Cigarettes					
Million pieces	1,929	2,046	11,385	11,450	+ .6
Chewing and snuff					
1,000 pounds	37	17	294	190	—35.4
Smoking tobacco in pkgs.					
1,000 pounds	97	148	414	752	+81.6
Smoking tobacco in bulk					
1,000 pounds	698	1,261	4,795	4,904	+ 2.3
Total declared value					
Million dollars	9.8	10.9	56.9	59.3	+ 4.2

Bureau of the Census.

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